3(Amended). The method according to Claim 1 wherein said at least one acid source [is] comprises phosphoric acid that is substantially water free.

4(Amended). The method according to Claim 1 wherein the epoxy component is present in a first precursor composition and the acid source is present in a second precursor composition wherein said second precursor composition has an acidic pH.

5(Amended). The method according to Claim [4] 1 wherein the first precursor composition further comprises an encapsulated blowing agent comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of butane, propane, isopentane and fluorocarbons.

6(Amended). The method according to Claim 4 wherein the second precursor composition further comprises [a carrier material] polyvinyl alcohol.

8(Amended). The method according to Claim [7] 1 wherein [the acid source comprises at least one photoinitiator] said components are dispensed into a containment device.

9(Amended). The method according to Claim 1 wherein step (a) [occurs at least in part in a containment device] comprises dispensing through a mixing device comprising a static mix head.

10(Amended). The method according to Claim [9] 8 wherein the containment device comprises polyethylene, polyester, vinyl, ethylene vinyl acetate, nylon, ethylene vinyl acetate, styrene-isoprene-styrene, styrene-butadiene-styrene or other blocked copolymers, polybutadiene, polyamide, modified EVA's, modified polyethylene, modified polybutadiene, GMA, SBR or mixtures thereof.

11(Amended). The method according to Claim 1 [wherein the acid source comprises phosphoric acid] further comprising laminating at least a portion of the foam.

12(Amended). A foam composite comprising a foam produced according to the method of Claim 1 which is at least partially [in contact with] laminated onto at least one member selected from the group consisting of polyethylene, polyester, vinyl, ethylene vinyl acetate, nylon, ethylene vinyl acetate, styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymers, styrene-butadiene-styrene block copolymers, polybutadiene, polyamide, modified EVA's, modified polyethylene, modified polybutadiene, GMA, SBR or mixtures thereof.

13(Amended). The foam composite of Claim 12 further comprising at least one of polyethylene or polystyrene powders.

14(Amended). A foam precursor comprising:

(a) an A-side foam precursor composition comprising [an] at least one epoxy compound, and [an] at least one encapsulated blowing agent, and;

(b) a B-side foam precursor composition comprising an acid source comprising at least one hydrogen donating Lewis acid and wherein said at least one hydrogen donating Lewis acid is substantially water free.

15(Amended). The foam precursor according to Claim 14 wherein (a) further [includes a modifying material] comprises at least one phenoxy resin.

17(Amended). The foam precursor of Claim [14] 16 wherein said [acid source is substantially free of water] carrier comprises polyvinyl alcohol.

20(Amended). The foam precursor of Claim 14 wherein said epoxy compound [is] comprises a bis-A or bis-F epoxy compound; the blowing agent [is] comprises a butane blowing agent and the A-side precursor further comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of polypropylene, polyethylene and polyvinyl alcohol.

Please add new Claims 21-23 as follows:

--21. A foam precursor comprising:

(a) a A-side foam precursor composition comprising at least one epoxy compound,

(b) a B-side foam precursor composition comprising a combination comprising at least one polyol, at least one acid source comprising at least one hydrogen donating Lewis acid wherein said at least one hydrogen donating Lewis acid is substantially water free; and

(c) at least one encapsulated blowing agent combined with at least one of said A or B side precursor.

22. The foam precursor of Claim 21 wherein said A side further comprises polyvinyl alcohol and at least one phenoxy resin.

23. The method of Claim 9 wherein said static mixing head is affixed in a manner to seal a cavity into which the foam is dispensed.--

REMARKS

Claims 1-20 are pending in this Application. Claims 1, 3-5, 6, 8-15, 17 and 20 have been amended, and new Claims 21-23 have been added for consideration by the Examiner. Support for the Amendment can be found, for example, on Page 5, lines 13-21, Figure 2 and Examples 18-22 of the instant specification. Applicants also respectfully request reconsideration and allowance of the instant application.

The rejection of Claims 1-30 [1-20] under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parry et al (USPN 2,739,134) or Carey et al (USPN 3,154,504) taken with Wycech (USPN 4,923,902) and Kagoshima et al (U.S.P.N. 5,274,006), is respectfully traversed.

With respect to Parry et al. (U.S.P.N. 2,739,134), this patent discloses using a glycidyl polyether, a basic or an amine based hardening agent that generates an exothermic reaction that in turn causes a liquid blowing agent to vaporize, e.g., refer to Col., Line 65 through Col. 7, Line 30 of '134. It is important to note that, while Col. 5, Lines 65-70 of '134 disclose certain acids, these acids are employed as surfactants; <u>not</u> as exothermic reacting hardening agents. It is also important to